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American Missionary

Without detracting in the least from the credit due to other forms of missionary activity which may be more urgent at another time, I believe that the American Missionary Association is engaged in what is just now the most imperative Christian work which the American churches have laid upon them. It appeals to the Christian and to the patriot alike. It ought to have a support which it has never yet had. There is not very much romance about it; it has little in the way of fame or glory to offer, but it is a cause which can be evaded only at the cost of peril to our Republic, as well as loss to the humanity of which we are a part.

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.

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The AMERICAN MISSIONARY plans to maintain a high standard as a missionary magazine for the year 1905.

It will be published by the American Missionary Association, monthly, in ten numbers, July and August being omitted.

The field represented in the mission work of this Association is increasingly urgent and important, and the necessity for larger support is apparent.

Brief and interesting items from mission fields, descriptive articles concerning different institutions, discussion of fundamental problems of national importance will appear in the magazine during the year.

Subscription rate fifty cents per year.

WANTS.

1. A steady INCREASE of income to keep pace with the imperative demand of work. This increase can be reached only by *regular* and *larger* contributions from the churches, the feeble as well as the strong.

2. ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS for our educational institutions, are needed to receive the constantly-increasing number of students; MEETING HOUSES for the new churches we are organizing; MORE MINISTERS, educated and devoted, for these churches.

3. FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS—to purchase implements for agricultural training; to erect shops and furnish tools and materials for instruction and use in the mechanical arts, for carpenters, blacksmiths, tinmen, harness and shoemakers; and to supply the girls' industrial rooms.

4. Our work in Porto Rico calls for a school building at Santurce. It is necessary to successful work.

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THE NINETY AND NINE, IN DIALECT.

ETHEL MAUD COLSON.

Por lil brack sheep, don strayed away,
Don los in de win an' rain;
An' de Shepherd, He say, "O hirelin,
Go, fin' my sheep again."
An' the hirelin frown—"O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am brack an' bad."
But de Shepherd, He smile, like de lil brack sheep
Wuz the onliest lamb he had.

An' he say, "O hirelin, hasten,
For de win and de rain am col;
An' dat lil brack sheep am lonesom,
Out dar so far from de fol."
An' de hirelin frown, "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am ol' an' gray."
But de Shepherd, He smile, like de lil brack sheep
Wuz fair as de break ob day!

An' he say, "O, hirelin hasten,
Lo, here am de ninety-an'-nine,
But dar, way off from de sheep-fol,
Is dat lil brack sheep of Mine."
An' de hirelin frown, "O Shepherd,
De res ob de sheep am here,"
But de Shepherd, He smile, like de lil brack sheep
He hol it de mostest dear!

An' de Shepherd go out in de darkness,
Where de night was col an' bleak;
An' dat lil brack sheep, He fin' it,
An' lay it agains' His cheek.
An' de hirelin frown, "O Shepherd,
Don bring dat sheep to me."
But de Shepherd, He smile, an' He hol it close,
An'—dat lil brack sheep—wuz—me!

Prof. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, Virginia, is one of the best known and honored among Southern educators. In writing to the Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, whose institutions are upon the same basis as our own, he gives the following views. We call particular attention to them as illustrative of our own theory and practice on the part of one who stands for the wisest Southern sentiment.

"I see clearly, I think, that racial adjustment is the supreme need of the South, if not of the nation. Involved in this work of adjustment are many factors, some of them subtle and interlaced. It is only by keeping in mind all of them that any lasting service can be done, and this is the sole object I seek.

"The chief need of the Negro race in the South is for teachers and preachers—teachers who will take lowly places in the country schools, relate these schools to the homes of the neighborhood, discipline the children in the habit of thrift, knowledge, and morals by means of industrial training as well as by books; and preachers such as your schools are now turning out. My interest centres largely in raising up thousands of teachers of the character described, home-makers and character-builders, men and women who are imbued with downright missionary spirit, who are willing to lay the foundations of a new Negro race, who believe in the power of training and the potential growth of man. If we can raise up such a class in numbers and make them centers of influence and initiative and progress in the several communities, statesmen in the true constructive sense, then we shall bring about a better situation without incurring friction or embittering prejudice. The Negro problem is not a strategic point, not a bloody angle, not a single fortress, it is rather a series of innumerable ganglia, each one the centre of salutary social and moral as well as intellectual potency. These ganglia are the hundreds and thousands of common schools, situated chiefly in the country. Though supported by the State, they are in general neglected and merely suffered, if not actually shackled. The States are going to continue, however, these schools, half-hearted though they be; and hence the wisdom for us is to quietly exert an inspirational power through these innumerable State-supported schools scattered in the country districts. *For such training of teachers your system of Colleges and Universities will be essential. You and those like you have the key to the whole situation, as I see it. You can lay your hands upon a vast system of schools directly at the doors of the Negro homes, and mould the sound spirit to dwell in these schools, and vitalize all their work. Through the armies of teachers whom you raise up, let us take possession of the millions of money now being more or less inefficiently used in the dilapidated country schools. If this function becomes chief in your colleges, some addi-*

tional normal and industrial courses might have to be inserted. The main thing would be to inspire all with the conviction *that the South must be dotted with earnest men and women who are content to build steadily but solidly new racial continents, just as the tiny coral builds, each individually, yet related as a whole in the results attained.*"

WE CALL attention to the interesting article by Dr. Merrill E. Gates, Secretary of Indian Commission, upon the condition and progress of the red man. We have been asked if, in view of the work among the millions whose critical needs causes the churches to look to us to do it for them, we are demitting any of our interest in the Indian. We reply, not by any means. Changed conditions in particular localities sometimes brings change in form of service, but our necessities for Christian Missions among the Indians are as urgent as ever, and our devoted missionaries are as greatly blessed in leading to Christ the needy people to whom they have consecrated themselves.

The Negro's Duty to Himself.

The question that presents itself to every thoughtful colored man at this time is, how should Negroes face existing conditions? Should they submit tamely and uncomplainingly with the feeling that time will bring the remedy, or should they contend bravely and unceasingly for what they believe right and what they believe themselves justly entitled? We think there is no question whatever that they should exhaust every legitimate means for vindication of their rights as citizens and along this line fight to the last ditch. The world despises a coward, and the man who sits down and whines in preference to standing erect and grappling with his opponent gets but little sympathy from the rest of mankind. The enjoyment of the unrestricted rights of citizenship is not a "bequest but a conquest." This expresses our view exactly and we feel confident that no good cause ever goes long without friends.

As to the Negro's duty to himself we should say, he would labor unceasingly to improve himself morally, intellectually and materially; for no matter what others may say or do if he is ever saved, in the true sense of the term, he must save himself. We have no thought that he will be able to elevate every member of the race, but nevertheless, enough can be done to secure standing and a creditable reputation for all. The individual must be reached; the boy, the girl and, as far as possible, the man and woman. *Our young people must not be*

allowed to get discouraged, nor must they be affected by the humiliations heaped upon them. Degradation comes from within and not from without. They should deal with all men justly and politely, but keep their heads up and stick to the task they have in hand.—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

THE Negroes will never improve if the worst traits of the least industrious and moral of the race are accepted as fixing the standards for all who have the misfortune to be born black. There has been too much of this wholesale classification of Negroes, and its result has been to discourage and obstruct in every possible way the tendencies to progress which a wiser policy would have fostered and stimulated.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

We were coming into North Carolina *en route* to Atlanta. All the day was before us. The "sleepers" had been transformed into parlor cars and four gentleman, three of them Southerners, sitting *vis à vis* were sociable. As we passed the many cotton mills which have risen as if by magic within a few years, and which have already made North Carolina the third cotton manufacturing State in the Union, one of the gentlemen remarked, "But the great problem of this State is the labor question." I expected to hear him say, "The Negroes will not work." On the other hand the problem was a white one. "Three-fourths of all the cotton mills were running not more than two-thirds full force of hands." He thought the same was true of the South Carolina mills also. "The mills had increased faster than the workers." How to get white workers for the mills was a serious question. This led to the question of immigration. The Italians were considered as a possible last resort, "but what is needed is Anglo-Saxon immigrants or farmers from Norway and Sweden such as are peopling the great West." "Why should these people all flock to the West and pay more for a single acre of land than would purchase five times as much in the South." "A man with a half dozen boys could buy each one a farm for what one moderate Western farm would cost him." "Why should the West get all the agricultural immigrants to the exclusion of the South."

I thought if these gentlemen would look out of the car window, one answer would present itself. It would not have been pretty to say so in that presence, but notice the quality of the land. This must impress everyone who rides day in and out over the red clay—with its inch of soil—and so hard that the rains cannot penetrate it, and

which with its multitudinous gullies and washouts, bears chiefly scrub oaks and hemlocks. Agriculturists will never take hold of such land. When they come to that which will compare with the average rich farm land of the West, doubtless the price per acre will not greatly vary. There are other reasons. People may call the West "wild and woolly," and away from cultivation it is, but it is everywhere broad and free, and those who are seeking homes for themselves and their children like this. The South has more than its share of poor land, and is handicapped by its restricted social condition. This sheds some light upon the question of immigration in the Southern rural parts of our country. The Negro farmer will always be needed.

As the time hung heavily, I went forward and into the "Jim Crow" car. White folks are allowed to pass through it but not to remain, nor would one wish to do so; nor could one deny that Jim Crow cars are justified for Jim Crow people. People who herd, should herd together. This South and North and everywhere. The President of the United States has one word—"decent"—which he is extremely fond of using. He told, for example, the people in Texas one of the things to strive for was to be "decent." On his return from Colorado, in an address from which we quote, he said, "I have just been down in Texas, as I have previously been in Oregon and Maine, and there is one thing that strikes me in doing this wonderful country, and that is, wherever you address a crowd of Americans you address a pretty "decent crowd." Well; there should be an aristocracy of decency. People uncouth, ragged, unclean and smelly, whatever their color, belong in Jim Crow cars. The iniquity is, in relegating people who are "decent" to the companionship of those who are not. It is not a right thing for a railroad company in the North to put unwashed immigrants in by the side of the President's "decent" people. It certainly is wrong to compel those who are irreproachable in person and character to travel among those who are not, simply because of race or color. In New Orleans the other day I was interested in the fact that the trolley cars now have sections "for white" and sections "for colored." The division is not for the clean and unclean, but for the colored and the uncolored. A gentleman of slight color who lives in an excellent residence on a main avenue in New Orleans has under his direction a number of white men a shade whiter than he, who receive instructions from him and who report to him, but he cannot ride to his place of business in the same section of the trolley with them. The story of

this gentleman's life, as gathered in an interview, is found on another page in this magazine—the story of the boy who learned to write upon the sand and of the man who has written his name into the history of his State.

Let us hope for the day when discriminations shall be made on President Roosevelt's basis. It is a great injustice which generalizes a people into a common class and ranks the highest with the lowest. White people do not do it for themselves. White people have their degenerates and their unregenerates, their bank—robbing bank presidents and absconding cashiers, idlers, tramps and reprobates of all sorts, but they are not the white race. On the other hand, those of the Negro race who are educated, industrious and self-respecting are weighed down with the burdens of an entirely different class of their race. They carry the weight of it on their souls. They are made to bear the reputation of those who are low down. Munsterberg, in his recent book on "The Americans," concludes a chapter with these words, "The Negro Question is the only really dark cloud on the horizon of the American nation." It is a satisfaction to know that many good people South as well as North are praying and working that the cloud may be rifted.

After visiting various cities and recalling what they were twenty years ago, the progress in the South seems marvellous. There was abundant room for it, and there is still opportunity. Changes are not very evident as yet in rural communities. In towns and cities the improvements are marked. Atlanta is boastful, but it is not without reason for its self praises. Birmingham is a wonder. Memphis is stretching forward with great strides. Houston grows rapidly. The growth and improvement of New Orleans, for example, is striking. Within three years the population has been increased by 40,000. Within four years New Orleans has increased its bank facilities 115 per cent. The general improvement in streets, pavements and sewerage is everywhere evident. Our STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY on Canal Street has a fine location, and its work commands the regard of the intelligent people of New Orleans who have acquainted themselves with its beneficent work and influence. Several of its trustees are well-known and honored citizens of New Orleans.

THE HAWAIIAN OPPORTUNITY.

REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, D.D.

The American Missionary Association has just undertaken a new work in the Hawaiian Islands. With those Islands when they were foreign missionary ground most of us were familiar; with them in the new time we are not so well acquainted; and yet probably, no part of our territory makes a more pressing demand upon the patriotism and the consecration of American Christians. They are situated five days by steamer from San Francisco. They are predominantly American; but while they are American they are also foreign in a sense that is true of no other part of our dominion. They are filled with many races and many conditions; they are an Island Empire; they are fertile almost beyond the dreams of imagination; they occupy a strategic position in relation to the world because of their location in the Pacific. They belong to our Republic, and yet they belong also to the world. The larger part of the commerce of the Pacific passes their shores. Their growth was inevitable.

About a hundred years ago the natives were cannibals. Seventy-five years later, through the influence of the missionaries, a larger proportion of the people could read there than in New England. The missionary era was one of great prosperity and progress. That has been succeeded by what may be called the commercial period. The natives are dying out; the churches are no longer as strong as formerly. Materialism and commercialism have come in with a rush; and the simpler conditions of the life of twenty-five years ago are all changed.

The marvelous beauty of the islands impresses the traveler. They are near to the equator. They are lifted like "looming bastions" above the waters of the Pacific. They are almost burdened with their tropical vegetation. Almost every variety of natural scenery is found among them.

The visitor is next impressed by the cosmopolitan character of the population. First, is found a small number of American white people; they are cultured, earnest and devoted to maintaining the best traditions of the "missionary era"; they are largely Christian and mostly of the Congregational type. After that various nationalities are found in large numbers. The Japanese and Chinese are on the sugar plantations. Nine years ago when I came from Japan the steamer "China" brought about a thousand Japanese immigrants. That was a fair indication of how the Orient is emptying itself on those shores. The Japanese, the Chinese, and the Portuguese are

most numerous, and far outnumber the whites. The natives are a decadent people. They are easy-going, with little energy and with few desires. They are a quick prey for the more energetic and designing people from other lands. These various nationalities have introduced very different religious conditions. Joss houses, Buddhist temples, Portuguese Roman Catholic Churches, and Protestant meeting houses are seen side by side.

The changes are not due to degeneration on the part of the children of the missionaries, but to the inrush of commerce, to competition, and to the invasion of the islands by people from every part of the world, all eager in their search for wealth.

Those who have traveled much, especially in the Orient, know that this mingling of population leads to irresponsibility, to a lowering of ethical ideals, and to a corrupt and degrading form of life. The men of Christian enthusiasm and of prophetic vision, the real children of the missionaries, have detected this fact, have heard the call of the new time, and are seeking to meet their obligations in a heroic and noble way. They have appealed to the American Missionary Association for its help. The Association, already overburdened with other work, has responded to the call. Henceforward one of the important branches of our service will be in the Hawaiian Islands.

The cause there is fortunate in having for its leader Dr. Doremus Scudder, an enthusiastic, able, and consecrated man. He comes of a family of missionaries; he has laid aside inviting opportunities in this country to take up his present duties. He knows the Orientals; he is familiar with the languages which are spoken by the people among whom he labors. He is a man of culture and refinement, and is ably seconded by an equally consecrated and cultivated wife.

The voice from Hawaii to the American churches is earnest and imperative.

It appeals to us to take up and carry on the work which the older missionaries like Bingham, Treat and their compeers began:

It appeals to us as patriots, because Hawaii is now an integral part of the American Republic:

It appeals to us on the score of humanity, for there are congregated people from almost every land on the face of the globe:

It appeals to our missionary enthusiasm, because all the claims of any foreign field have equal force on that field:

It appeals to us on the ground of Christian economy. It would be sheer waste if the foundations which have been laid with so much zeal and sacrifice, with so much wisdom and vision should be left to crumble into ruins.

The cry of the Orient to Occidental Christendom is a very loud and bitter cry; but the cry of the Islands directly in the path to the Orient is equally imperative. Why should those who are near at hand be neglected in order that those who are far away may be reached with the blessings of the Gospel?

The American Missionary Association undertakes its new task with the confident expectation that it will have the co-operation of all the churches in its effort to promote the welfare of our country and to advance the Kingdom of God.

THE NEW MISSIONARY ERA IN KONA, HAWAII.

REV. ALBERT S. BAKER, M.D.

My mother and I arrived in Kona the last of October, and the first of November began Sunday-school and preaching services in the stone church we found here. Our Sabbath-school has varied in number from twenty-six to eighty-five, and the preaching service from thirty-two to ninety-eight, averaging forty-five and fifty-four. It may be of interest to know that we had in our Sunday-school, a Porto Rican, a few Japanese, a few Portuguese, a few Americans and the Hawaiians. These are mainly the children who speak English. I have never seen a person go out from the Sunday-school until the preaching service was also ended. My district is sixty miles long, and I am at present the only white minister here, although an Episcopal minister is soon to come to a little church near by.

I preach regularly at the north, but visit different native churches south, to encourage them and start Sunday-school classes in English in these native churches, where teachers can be found. As a rule, the public school teachers, many of them Hawaiians, are doing good work, and are helpful on Sundays.

There is one Catholic priest in the district, and I come in contact with his influence frequently. Nevertheless, a young lady has come to us whom we asked to a class in Sunday-school, as we found she was teaching in the public schools. When we thought to ask where she attended church at home, she said "the Catholic Church." She said that "she thought she had always been a Protestant at heart, and did not believe in worshipping images nor in the claims of the priests." She said she was ready to follow the light as far as she saw it, and teach Jesus Christ to others.

A little later a young man stopped me as I was riding home one Sunday from my northern station and said he had been waiting for

me all the afternoon, as the children told him I had ridden north that day. He was a Portuguese Roman Catholic, but all who lived about him were Protestants, and as he was also a teacher in the public school, the children had asked him to teach them Sundays. He told me that he "could not teach them Catholicism"—he "had too many doubts himself." He had met them several Sundays, twenty-five or thirty of them, and "taught them the commandments, hymns, and things we held in common." "As I rode north once a month, would I stop there on my return and speak to them, and could I get them, lesson helps?" He himself "should remain a Catholic, O surely," but could he "meet me to talk some time and perhaps see some of my books." I spoke to twenty-five children there last week and my



A CONGREGATION IN KONA.

friend has since spent a night with me, and taken home five books. Some of the children waited from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. to hear me. The fields indeed seem white to the harvest in more than one little hamlet, though some twenty Catholic children did leave our Central Kona Sunday school after a visit from the priest.

Little groups of Mormons are also scattered through the district, and I pass more than one little Buddhist temple in my rides. Ground for one has been bought nearly opposite my little church just here, and a Japanese tailor called on me last night to see my "preacher coat," as the Buddhist priest wanted one made just like it.

Let me tell you of my last trip south to Milolii—the farthest church over which I have an oversight. A Hawaiian friend joined

me to act as my interpreter. We made several calls while journeying, at one place meeting Mrs. Mahoe, a Hawaiian missionary sent to the South Sea Islands by the native Hawaiians some thirty years ago. On our arrival we were given the one good wooden cottage, which was in the same enclosure with half a dozen native grass houses; a group of cocoanuts shaded the village, while the sea broke at our feet, and the mountain we had descended rose behind us. The boys took our horses, and brought young cocoanuts for us to drink the water and eat the soft meat with a spoon. Our saddle-bags supplied all else we ate, however, for "pig and poi" are not appetizing to a malahini (stranger). We found that we had arrived on the Sunday of a special occasion, for every fifth of February since the destructive waves of 1887 is celebrated by a commemorative "Luau," or common feast. In front of the church are open sheds facing each other, used thus for social gatherings. Here the day's meals were eaten, poi, made of the taro, and pig roasted in the ground. Here also the people from a distance slept on their mats spread upon the ground. Some came barefooted, putting on their shoes at the church door. I spoke at Sunday-school and succeeded in getting two English classes started for the young people who study in our public schools, to be conducted by the public school teachers. Next I preached, and at 4 p.m. met with the Y. P. S. C. E. We must get Bibles, for the children no longer read Hawaiian, and yet in most cases, the only Bibles in the homes are in that language. A few repeated verses both in English and Hawaiian. In the evening they held a concert to raise money to shingle the church; at first we had the music of a phonograph owned by the teacher, then chorus, mixed, and by men and boys. The songs were all Hawaiian; some local, referring to the waves and praying God that they overflow no more. The most peculiar feature was, that after every number the people, young and old, went forward with their contribution, the amount varying with their appreciation of the music, as one of them told me. If a good number did not go forward each time, they were urged to do so, and I saw some half dollars given as well as nickels. We see no copper nor paper money in the Islands. Think of it, brethren, no *cents* ever found in the contribution boxes!

Arising at 3 next morning, we were in the saddle at 4.15 and rode for an hour and a half by starlight, making the return thirty miles before lunch, with seven calls on the way. Every trip brings something new, and with a parish of sixty miles length one's time is fully occupied.

THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THE LAD WHO LEARNED TO WRITE UPON THE SAND. THE MAN WHO HAS WRITTEN
HIS NAME INTO THE HISTORY OF HIS STATE.

COL. JAMES LEWIS was born at Woodville, Mississippi, in September, 1833. His father, a white man, was sheriff of the county, and his mother was a colored woman. That made him his father's slave. As such he never attended a public or private school, the laws of the State prohibiting the education of colored children. The little lad who saw the neighboring white boys go to school day by day, made up his mind that he also would learn to read and write. Every morning he was on hand at the post-office to get his father's mail where the arrival of the stage coach was a great attraction. Here he would pick up the paper wrappers and the envelopes dropped by the merchants in opening their letters. Carrying these out to the "Branch"—a small creek on the edge of the town—he would throw water upon the white sand which bordered the stream and with a sharp stick would copy the letters and names from the wrappers upon the sand. This was a favorite playground for the white boys, as they had a swimming hole in the creek. When he wished to learn a letter or a name he would say, "Here you white boys who have been to school, I bet you a marble you can't tell me what letter or name I have written upon the sand." Of course they told him and received the marble. He lost a good many marbles in that way, but was an expert player and soon won them back again. Thus he picked up his words and letters until he had learned to read and write. He did not pause in his self-education. The purpose never left him.

When twelve years old he became a cabin boy on a river steamer and "worked on the water" fifteen years, until the war began. When Commodore Farragut and Gen. Butler went up the Mississippi River to New Orleans he left the steamer with another young man and paddled in a skiff six hundred miles down to New Orleans. He immediately petitioned Gen. Butler to form a regiment of colored troops. When consent was given he was appointed captain of Company K, as no white men were willing to be officers in the company. These were the first Negro companies raised to serve in the war. This young captain and his colored company were with Gen. Banks up the Red River and also at the taking of Mobile. Soon after this, resigning his commission, he returned to New Orleans, where he became a Custom House broker until the opening of the coast trade and the collapse of the Confederacy.

In 1865—at the age of thirty-two years—he was appointed

"Traveling Agent in the Educational Department of the Freedmen's Bureau" to open schools for the freedmen. This was a dangerous position and his life was in constant peril. One night, for example, in St. Landry's Parish some fifteen men visited the house where he was staying, pulled him out of the bed, and cut his head badly with their blows. He saw the rope they had and knew its meaning. He had become a mason, and in his extremity gave the signal of distress. Several masons were in the party who at once interfered, and his life was saved. He has many thrilling stories to relate in connection with his experience at this time.

When the Freedmen's Bureau closed its work, he was appointed a sergeant in the police force in the city of New Orleans and soon promoted to be captain of police. Later he was made Administrator of police at a salary of \$6,000 per annum. The young man who had learned to write upon the sand had diligently been educating himself and was getting on.

In 1872 he was made chairman of the Louisiana delegation to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and upon his return he was elected Administrator of Public Improvements for the city, defeating Gen. G. P. T. Beauregard for the office.

In 1877 President Hayes appointed him naval officer of the port at New Orleans. In 1880 he was again a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago and cast in his lot with the "Old Guard" of 306 for U. S. Grant. Here he was offered \$1,000 to change his vote, but said, "No, Gen. Grant helped to make President Lincoln's Proclamation an actuality, and my race owe him for that. He shall have my vote."

In 1883 President Arthur appointed him United States Surveyor-General for Louisiana, which place he held until President Cleveland was elected.

In President Harrison's administration he was appointed Clerk and Acting Deputy Collector and Inspector of Immigration.

President McKinley appointed him U. S. Surveyor-General again, and recently he has been reappointed to the same position by President Roosevelt. Five different presidents have endorsed him in their appointments. At the present time he has seven white men under his instructions. His chief clerk was a captain in the Confederate Army under Gen. Gordon.

Col. Lewis is universally respected by both Republicans and Democrats, by whites as well as by blacks, for his high character, and because he is known to be upright as well as capable in all that he does. People have often tried to swerve him from the straight line

of duty. When he was Administrator of Public Works he was asked for his vote to lease the water works for ninety-nine years, with \$50,000 on the desk before him and the assurance, "Give us your vote and it is yours." When this was declined, "we will also give you \$50,000 stock and you can put in a friend's name for yourself." The reply was an indignant, "No, money cannot buy me. I am here

to work for the best interests of the city."

Col. Lewis, though now seventy-two years of age, does not show age. Straight as an arrow, with a military bearing, he is physically and mentally as vigorous as ever. With all his self-determination he has no unpleasant self-assertion. He always pleads some excuse when invited to a banquet at the St. Charles Hotel. He would give no one occasion to criticise him as an intruder—though he has entertained Gen. Grant and other distinguished men at his residence on Canal Street. They have called upon him when he felt it not best to visit them at the hotel. Five



COL. JAMES LEWIS.

children have constituted his family, and he has spared no pains in seeing that they should have a first-class education.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, in New Orleans, has a devoted friend in this remarkable man—who himself never was in school—and in every way he bends every effort for the uplift of his race.

Certainly the story of his struggles and achievements present a picture of which any race might be proud. Few public men can show a more brilliant record, either personally or officially, all of it won against severest limitations and hindrances, than Col. James Lewis. He learned to read and write upon the sand. He has made his permanent impress upon the history of his State.

ISADORE MARTIN.

TREASURER OF JOSEPH K. BRICK NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ENFIELD, N. C.

At our urgent solicitation, Treasurer Martin has given us the story of his life, typical of thousands who have been climbing steadily upwards hand-over-hand in getting and using their education. Our schools are filled with youth, perhaps most of whom are thus winning their way and making their future. Many in time become helpers of others in like endeavor.



TREASURER ISADORE MARTIN.

I was born thirty years ago in the little village of Foreston, S. C. There I remained until I was nine years old, at which time my parents, who were anxious that their children should receive the advantage of an education, decided to move to Charleston, S. C. It meant a great sacrifice on their part to move to a city where everything called for money, but they were willing to make any sacrifice in order that their children might be helped.

We arrived in Charleston the last of December, 1882. When the public schools reopened after the Christmas holidays I was enrolled in one of them and was assigned

to the first grade. The grammar school course was completed in five years and I then entered Avery Institute, one of the oldest schools under the American Missionary Association, and was graduated in 1893.

When I was eleven years of age I was employed by a German family to deliver milk twice a day and received for this service twenty-five cents per week and breakfast.

When I was twelve years of age I went to work in a clothing store as package boy. I worked in the afternoons after school and on Saturdays. My salary was \$1.00 per week. One summer I worked in a cotton and naval-stores factor's office. My work was that of messenger boy, but I was called upon to do quite a deal of clerical work, such as copying and indexing letters, sending out quotations for cotton and naval stores and adding long columns of rosin weights and turpentine gauges. For this service I received \$2.00 per week. When I informed my employer near the end of the summer that I would have to leave in order that I might

return to school, he urged me strongly to stay with him, saying that I could learn more in his office in one year than I could learn in three years in school. In spite of his arguments, however, I returned to school and I have never regretted my choice.

During the last two years of my school life I worked during the vacations in a cotton factory in Charleston. My work was to sweep one of the large floors of the building. For this service I received eighty cents per day. The first week I was there I was taught a lesson in carefulness. On Saturday afternoons we quit work at four o'clock. In order to get through by that time I hurriedly swept the floor and was about to put my broom away when the foreman came to me and asked if I had swept the floor. I assured him that I had. He then remarked that I had not swept it very well, and showed me where I had neglected to get all the fine lint cotton from the floor. He told me that I had better sweep it over again. I was very careful the second time to see that not a particle of lint was to be seen anywhere. The foreman did not find it necessary to call my attention to the floor after this, and when I was about to leave he assured me that there would always be a position open for me in the factory.

With my earnings from the time I was twelve years of age until I finished school I was able to buy my clothes and to pay my tuition after I entered Avery.

The same year of my graduation, I was appointed by the American Missionary Association to teach in the new school which was to be organized at Albany, Ga. After four years' service there I was transferred to the Joseph K. Brick School at Enfield, N. C., where for eight years I have labored, first as teacher and then as treasurer, of the institution.

In the fall of 1900, I was married to Miss Minnie V. Jenkins, of Oberlin, O., who was a teacher in the Albany Normal School in 1896-97, and for three years subsequently in the Lamson School at Marshallville, Ga.

To better prepare myself for my work, I spent the summer of 1896 in study at the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, and in 1901 I did some special work at the University of Michigan.

AN Indian boy at Phoenix School, Ariz., summed up the victory of his team over some white opponents in this brief style, "The red skins ran away with the pig skins."

EDUCATION FOR THE NEGRO AND THE NEW SOUTH.

BY T. W. TALLEY,

Professor of Chemistry, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. T. W. Talley, Nashville, is a native of Bedford County, Tennessee. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, where he imbibed love for nature. Some of his experiments as a boy have proven valuable aids to him in answering scientific problems, encountered in later years. He began to teach in the public schools of his native state at the age of twelve years. By teaching during his summer vacations and by obtaining scholarships through competitive examinations he secured the means necessary for his support in college. He entered the college department of Fisk University in 1886, and was graduated in 1890, receiving the degree of B.A. In 1892 he received the degree of M.A. for special work in natural philosophy, Latin and German. He has done much special work in the natural sciences, and is now an esteemed professor of chemistry and biology in Fisk University.

In many ways the southern people have grown more generous toward the Negro, and yet there are other ways in which there is not the least growth in liberality towards him. Willingly, the southern Negro is permitted to earn his daily bread by toil in the lower walks of life, but everywhere there is a tightening of the color line in such a manner as to exclude him as far as possible from the higher spheres of activity. The color line in the South segregating the Negro and assigning him as far as possible to the lower walks of life is the condition. How shall the Negro under this condition be trained to measure up to the full height of American citizenship without doing any injustice to his white neighbors by whom he is immediately surrounded? Shall the neighbor's field of labor be limited to any one class of work? Every man with the true American spirit must give the answer in the negative, because such a limitation gives rise to caste, and caste is both un-American and un-Christian. It stifles ambition, it takes away the life-blood of energy, it produces a man without hope, and a man without hope is a man lost to the world.

Shall we raise our voices in protest against the separation of the races socially? Again we must answer "No," with emphasis. It would neither be wise nor just. It is certainly American that a choice of associates should be made by mutual agreement. Let us endeavor to see how the Negro may grow up in his isolation to stalwart American manhood? First, he must have such an education as will fit him for these lower walks of life to which he is now welcomed in the South. A general industrial efficiency must be the foundation upon which any people may prosperously build. It is for this reason that we rejoice in Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute with their more than a million dollars endowment each, and nearly another million dollars each in equipment and buildings. Besides this, the

southern States have long since taken up the refrain and the work in all the State colleges for Negroes has been for the most part industrial. These efforts are largely insuring the Negroes' industrial future, and of this we feel proud and are glad. Yet we must not stop with industrial training. Nothing would so completely rivet the caste system, with all its attendant evils, upon our country as stopping with one kind of training. To be thoroughly American the negro must be found in all vocations. When this comes to pass the Negroes in themselves will represent all classes. Then there will be a higher strata in Negro society itself to which the man in black may aspire. These



CHEMISTRY CLASS AT FISK UNIVERSITY.

higher strata of society among Negroes must be formed, especially in the south where the Negro's segregation is complete, in order that those who labor in any field may labor with hope—hope for immediate reward and hope for promotion. The hope that he who is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many is the highest and best stimulus known to man. There is, of course, no one thing which will produce and place large numbers of Negroes in all the walks of life, but there is one thing which serves as the foundation upon which all the upper strata of society are constructed. This one thing is a liberal education, or, to be more specific: Collegiate and University training. The foundation for a strong race fit for American citizen-

ship has been laid industrially through State and endowed private institutions. The negro colleges have begun vigorously to build the superstructure of higher classes for the Negro. These colleges have all done most excellent work, but find greatest difficulty in obtaining money to ensure an existence. None of them is endowed and none has any absolute source of support. Notwithstanding their difficulties, many of these institutions, seeing the need for higher and better training for the Negro, have enlarged their courses and have offered larger opportunity from year to year with no assurance of increased support except the unfaltering faith that God would not let them fall. For instance, Fisk University, the largest of these institutions, has a force of thirty-four teachers, nine being full professorships with not a single chair fully endowed. Its theological department is now taking on new life, the number of students increasing daily—yet the work is dwarfed for want of funds. Its large musical department, having one hundred and ninety-one pupils, five teachers, seventeen pianos, and one pipe organ, not only has no endowment but hasn't a building which it may call its own. Its faculty, with a faith that those who unselfishly work for the good of others will somewhere find encouragement, perceiving the great need of the South for men who are at once scientific and practical, are now endeavoring to raise funds for a School of Applied Science. Here they purpose to produce agricultural chemists, architects, surveyors, etc.

Do not these colleges, which are striving to build up Negro society to higher planes, which are surrounding the race with an atmosphere of social greatness within itself, which are giving Negro inspiration and aspiration and making of him a true American citizen, deserve more philanthropic encouragement? The New South demands Negro segregation; the country demands real American citizens. These two demands can be met by establishing endowed Negro colleges and universities. The Macedonian cry comes from the Negro colleges of the South: "Who will come over and help us?"

GLIMPSE OF AN INTERESTING SCHOOL AMONG THE HIGHLANDERS, GRAND VIEW, TENN.

BY MISS ANNA R. MINER, TEACHER.

There are hundreds of localities in the Highlands of the South which, if their beauty of scenery and healthfulness were known to the world, would bid fair to become as famous as the "Playground of Europe." Of these localities there are few that can furnish more delight to the artistic eye, or whose fresh air tonic will send more vigor

into tired bodies and wearied brains than Grand View, a village on the top of a mountain of the Cumberland Plateau. Far off to the east, the Great Smokies—the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina—present a dim outline against the sky, while the Cumberland Mountains appear upon the horizon of the setting sun. From the railroad station there is an uphill climb for more than five miles with no buildings visible until the buildings of the Normal Institute come suddenly upon the sight.

Less than twenty years ago this region was akin to a dense wilderness, with scarcely more than horseback trails for roads. At that time the school was in its beginning—a handful of pupils gathered in one small room. Now the buildings are the boys' dormitory, the girls' dormitory (each capable of accommodating more than fifty boarding pupils), the large school building, whose assembly room answers for a church, the primary building, the intermediate building, and a very small dormitory of six rooms, called "Oak Lodge," from the dense growth of oaks which shelter it. The school numbers nearly three hundred, including about one hundred young men and women of the boarding department. Each year it is better graded and the course of study lifted to a higher standard; and we note among our pupils those whose parents once opposed this work which was conceived and developed for the benefit of their children.

The atmosphere of both school and home is delightful, with good, sensible, religious teaching. The town has grown up around the school, many families seeking the place solely for the educational advantages offered by the institute. These facts show very plainly that the people seek for their children opportunities to which they and their fathers were strangers. We draw some pupils from the valleys as well as from the mountains, from families of comfortable homes as well as those whose worldly position is quite the reverse of comfort. The mountain stock, though often of crude material, is usually of an earnest, faithful spirit, possessing firmness of character upon which to rear the structure of mental and moral education.

The soil is poor, markets remote, and the people have a hard, grinding way of making a living. The food supply of the family is nearly all produced on the farm. To the Northern housewife the world contributes; but here each farm is a world in itself, and what those more fortunate gather from many states, the farmer here must make his sterile land produce or go without. Could the Colonial dames return to life they would understand the mountain housewife's domestic problems. Here are the spinning wheels, great hand-looms, fireplaces and cooking utensils such as were used by our ancestors. It is largely

their life repeated—the country life of more than a hundred years ago in actual existence. These are of the better class; but one need not travel far to find the one-room cabin, crowded with inmates, with the attendant-accompaniments of poverty, squalor, wretchedness and immorality. I have seen very many of these homes and can sum up their appearance—one small window, often none at all, a rough table, two or three rickety chairs, some broken dishes, and apologies for



A TENNESSEE LOOM.

beds. No loom or wheel is needed, for there is nothing to spin or weave. For the women of these families lines have fallen in hard, rough places. They are often mothers at sixteen, grandmothers at thirty-five, wrinkled, feeble old women at forty. Heavy work, hopeless surroundings, lack of comforts, have their natural result; and every line of their faces, every accent of their voices is indicative of hardship, privation and suffering.

I would like to bring to your eyes a mountain school which I visited. The building was the poorest of log cabins, without a window; in fact none was needed, for the holes in top and sides afforded ample light and air. The teacher informed me that when it rained the pupils retired to the shelter of the trees, where they did not get "so powerful wet." The benches were of rude slats and blackboards would have been useless. The "blue-back speller," was taught, and the Second Reader was sometimes aspired to. As the teacher himself had never mastered the multiplication table, and could not read an ordinary newspaper, there could be no unusual developments on the part of the pupils. His appearance was not prepossessing. He was dirty and unkempt, chewed tobacco, and his manners were uncouth. This may be ranked among the worst of its class.

I may mention, also, a mountain church where I once attended services. It was built of rough boards, entirely unfinished within, while the few small windows were placed above our heads. The listeners came on mules, on horses, in large carts drawn by oxen, and on foot, while the minister appeared in a tiny cart drawn by a heifer. As service was usually held but once a month the attendance was large. The minister could not read and the deacons were not much better informed; but one of retentive memory recited a few passages from the Bible and the exercises proceeded. The sermon was emotional in the extreme, appealing to the passions. The drift of the discourse was the uselessness of attempting to "git to heaven 'cept they done got baptized." Other denominations served as objects of vehement denunciation, and members of other churches were apparently regarded as the unquestioned children of the Evil One. The morality of the Ten Commandments and the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount have not yet found an abiding place in a large portion of the mountain congregations. Helpful preaching is a rare exception, while shoutings and excited meetings, not necessarily combined with ordinary virtues, are supposed to fit one to live well in this world and to prepare one for the next. The children of the Highlands are subject to the same environments as their fathers, and must grow up in similar ignorance unless help comes from outside. That the times are ready for a change which will bring a truer, better class of men and women, is shown by the crowded condition of this and other A. M. A. schools, which gladly offer a helping hand to those who will take it. This belated people, who have been stranded on the Appalachian Highlands, have their manner of life, habits and customs preserved in the amber of isolation. The great ocean of modern thought and life rolls by on either side.

STATUS OF INDIANS TODAY.

BY HON. MERRILL E. GATES, OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The census of 1890 gave the number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as 249,000. The census of 1900 gives them as 270,000. Careful ethnologists see no reason to suppose that since America was discovered there has ever been a time when the



BARBARISM.

Indians on our territory were materially more in number than they are now. They are not "dying out." They are "perpetual inhabitants." They are with us and will be with us, testing our national fitness to deal with less favored races.

While they are often spoken of as "dispossessed of their lands by the whites," their present holdings are not inconsiderable. The Indian reservations set apart by the United States for these 270,000

Indians (about one-three-hundredth of our population) have an area of 119,000 square miles, about one-thirtieth of our entire territory! Each Indian has, pro rata, from nine to ten times as much land allowed him as is allowed to the average American citizen, since 80,000,000 of inhabitants of our territory have in all but 3,603,000 square miles.

The Indian reservations are equal in area to the entire States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, with over two-thirds of the great State of Pennsylvania in addition. Although a large part of the land on these reservations is valueless for farming or grazing purposes, the "landed interests" involved in the "Indian question" are seen to be immense. Coal and mineral deposits of all kinds still further complicate the interests involved.

The climatic conditions of these reservations vary with the latitude, from tropical Arizona and South California to northernmost Washington, Montana and Minnesota; and with the altitude, from the level of the Pacific and Great Lakes to the loftiest plateaus and high mountain valleys, where there are frosts every month in the year. The Indians who occupy these lands differ widely in racial characteristics, in language, in habits of life and in their progress toward civilization. Our Indians are not to be thought of as "one race." They cannot be treated by a uniform policy such as might be adopted toward a homogenous people, 270,000 strong, who had a common language, common traditions and a sense of community in their national life. They are a hundred petty bands with a hundred different languages.

The Government recognizes and deals with over three hundred groups of Indians—tribes or fragments of tribes—at the various agencies. The languages spoken by these Indian tribes vary widely and are usually unintelligible to Indians of other tribes or groups. At a commencement at the famous school for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., the question, "How many different native languages and dialects were spoken at their homes by the eight hundred Indian children here?" brought the answer, "eighty-two."

These three hundred groups of Indians, in their progress toward civilization, are ranged all the way along a line from abject, densely ignorant savagery, up through barbarism in its various stages, to the solid rural worth of the Christianized Santees and the urban civilization of the wealthy college-bred, diplomatic leaders of the "Five Civilized Tribes." Many thousands of them are self-supporting. But many thousands, at the other extreme, are half-helpless, savage hunters, whose only means of livelihood has vanished with the dis-



CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

appearance of the great game before the advancing tides of white settlers. They are too old to "learn the white man's ways." They do not feel drawn toward civilization. They cannot support themselves by farming. They should be made cattle-raisers. Their reservations are good for this, and for nothing else.

No one "uniform and unvarying" policy could be rationally applied to the management of all these "wards of the Government," who differ so widely in nature, environment, intelligence and progress.

We do not want a policy designed to make a distinct type of "Indian" citizens. They are not numerous enough to make this necessary. The Indian tribe is neither a sound social group nor a political entity. It does not promote social welfare; it does not advance true local interests; it does not foster patriotism. Under our American system of government, at its best tribal feeling tends only to that blind devotion to a clan leader which is the bane of Irish political influence in our great cities.

At its worst (and it is usually at its worst), as in the "tribal councils" of the Senecas of New York for the last twenty years, it means the reign of a petty cabal of "chief men" whose diversion of "tribal funds" to selfish personal uses has been proved again and again.

The great tribal funds held in trust by the United States should be broken up into individual shares, one for each Indian man, woman or child, and credited to individual owners on books of the treasury. These shares should be held for the individual owners and paid, as soon as practicable, to such individual owners. After an early date, to be fixed by law, no Indian child born into a tribe should be entitled to any share in the tribal funds, save as he may inherit from older relatives part of the individual shares fixed before his birth. An end

should be made of the vicious practice of leasing lands in such a way that Indian owners, whether the tribe or individuals, are encouraged to live in unemployed and barbarous idleness. Agencies no longer needed—and there are a score of such maintained by “local interests” of whites who want the places and the handling of funds—should be abolished, and as rapidly as possible allotted Indians should be brought under the sway of local law into activity in local affairs, sharing with their white neighbors in local interests.

RECEIPTS FOR APRIL, 1905.

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND

For Colored People.

Income for April.....	\$2,889.32
Previously acknowledged.....	32,842.85
	<u>\$35,732.17</u>

NOTE.—Where no name follows that of the town, the contribution is from the church and society of that place. Where a name follows, it is that of the contributing church or individual. S. means Sunday-school; C. means Church; C. E., the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; S. A. means Student Aid.

CURRENT RECEIPTS.

MAINE, \$582.20—of which from Estate, \$486.67.

Andover, C. and C. E., 5. Auburn, Ladies' Miss'y Soc. of High St. C., bbl. Goods, for *Greenwood*, S. C. Brewer, First, 12.21. Brunswick, Woman's Alliance, bbl. Goods, for *Andersonville*, Ga., Cumberland Center, S., for S. A., *Dorchester Academy*, McIntosh, Ga., 8.57. Ellsworth, First, 21. Halliwell, L. M. Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Moorhead*, Miss. Hampden, First, 2.50. Lewiston, Miss S. L. Weymouth, for S. A., *Brewer Normal Sch.*, *Greenwood*, S. C., 2.25. Phillips, 4. Waterford C., bbl. Goods, for *McIntosh*, Ga. Winslow, 10. Woodfords, C. E., for S. A., *Dorchester Academy*, McIntosh, Ga., 15. York Village, 5. — Maine, 10.

ESTATE.—Saco, Estate of Julia P. Perkins, 486.67.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$1,220.21—of which from Estates, \$1,005.25.

Bath, Rev. W. P. Elkins 6 for *Indian M.* Bennington, 4.50. Dover B. Brierley, 10. Francetown, 32.98. Greenville 12.00. Hinsdale, C., for *Piedmont Coll.*, *Demorest*, Ga., 9.25. Hooksett, 9. Keene, First St., for *New Building*, at *Williamsburg*, Ky., 50; Court St. C., H. M. U., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda*, N. C. Lisbon, Mary R. Cummings, 25. “A Friend,” for *Chairs for Dining Room*, *Saluda*, Sem., *Saluda*, N. C., 2; C., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda*, N. C. Littleton, S., Lincoln, Mem., 5. John F. Tilton, for *Work in Porto Rico*, 2. Marlboro, Ladies' Aux., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda*, N. C. Newington, S., 2. Newmarket, Thos. H. Wiswall, 5. Penacook, 10.77. Portsmouth, North C., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda*, N. C. War-

ner, Miss S. A. Sargent, 50 cts. Wilton, C., for *Piedmont Coll.*, *Demorest*, Ga., 7.59.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FEMALE CENT INST. and HOME MISSIONARY UNION, Miss Annie A. McFarland, Treas., \$21.37.

East Sullivan, Aux., for *Sal.*, *Saluda*, N. C., 8.87. Keene, Every Day Club of First C., for *Saluda*, N. C., 10. Piermont, Homeland Circle, for *Sal.*, *Saluda*, N. C., 2.50.

ESTATES.—Concord, Estate of Clara D. Berry Jackson, 500 (Reserve Legacy 333.34). 166.66. Milford, Estate of A. C. Crosby, 580.07. Estate of C. B. Harris, 29.78. Estate of Christina Moore 113.01. West Rindge, Estate of Otis Hnbard, 0.06. Wilton, Estate of Elizabeth Abbott, 66.67.

VERMONT, \$387.33—of which from Estates, \$200.01.

Bennington, Second, 35. Brandon, Mrs. L. G. Case, 5. Chelsea, Benev. Soc., for S. A., *Dorchester Acad.*, McIntosh, Ga., 1.30. East Braintree and West Brookfield, C., 5.50. East Braintree, Jr. C. E., 1. Ferrisburg, C., Lincoln Mem., 7.15. Hartford, C., 10. Middlebury, C., 45.50. W. H. M. S., box Goods, for *McIntosh*, Ga., Newfane, Homeland Circle, Box Books, for *McIntosh*, Ga. North Bennington, S., 1.82. Pomfret, Ladies' Circle, for S. A., *Grand View*, Tenn., 15. Rochester, W. H. M. S., Box Goods, for *McIntosh*, Ga. Rupert, 10.05. Rutland, W. H. M. S., bbl. and Box Furnishing, for *McIntosh*, Ga. St. Johnsbury, South Ch., for S. A., *Fisk*, U., 50. Thetford, L. B. Soc., bbl. Goods, for *McIntosh*, Ga.

ESTATES.—Stowe, Estate of R. A. Savage, 66.67. White River Junction, Estate of R. C. A. Latham, 133.34.

MASSACHUSETTS, \$38,469.24—of which from Estates, \$4,124.38

Adams, C. E., 2. Andover, South S., for *S. A. Fisk U.*, 50; Mrs. Helen Coburn, for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 50; "Special," for *S. A. Fisk U.*, 5. Ballard Vale, Union C., 55.25. Beachmont, Trinity S., 1. Beverly, Dane St. C., for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 30.
Boston, Central C., 107.79. Chas. H. Rutan, for *New Building, Williamsburg, Ky.*, 50. H. J. Keith, for *Building Fund, Williamsburg, Ky.*, 25; "A Friend," for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 5; Mrs. M. L. Thompson, for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 10; Miss A. De F. Lockwood, 10; Thomas Todd, 10; Mrs. E. W. Thayer, for *S. A. Grand View, Tenn.*, 5; "A Friend," for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 5; Everett T. Sharp, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 5; "A Friend," for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 1; Shawmut C., box Goods, for *Saluda, N. C.*; Shawmut C., four boxes Goods, for *Hillsboro, N. C.*; Rev. Henry E. Warren, box Books, for *Joseph K. Brich Sch., Enfield, N. C.*; Dorchester, Second, 26.30 (1.50 of which for *American Highlanders*); Second C., for *Building Fund, Williamsburg, Ky.*, 12; W. O. Wales, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 10; "A Friend" in Second C., 10; Mrs. Higgins, for *Tougaloo U.*, 10; L. H. M. Soc. of Pilgrim C., for *New Building, Williamsburg, Ky.*, 9; Miss Miriam B. Means, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 5; Ladies' Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, Jamaica Plain, Boylston C., 38.68; "A Friend," for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 20; Roxbury, Eliot C., 44; W. M. S., bbl. Goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.*; West Roxbury, South C., 46.10 (27.10 of which for *Williamsburg, Ky.*); Anatolia Club, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 10; Mrs. Mira Coles, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 5; Boylston Center, L. M. Soc., box Goods, for *Andersonville, Ga.*, 1.
Bradford, Bradford Academy, for *S. A. Fisk U.*, 10; Bridgewater, W. F. Leonard, 5; Brimfield, Oscar Bissell, 3; Ladies' Benevolent Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*; Brockton, W. M. S. First C., bbl. and box Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*; Brookline, Home Miss'y Dept. of Woman's Union of Leyden C., 25; for *Williamsburg, Ky.*; Miss Phoebe P. Edwards, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 10; Home Dept., Woman's Union of Leyden C., bbl. Goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.*; Cambridge, First, 265.58; Pilgrim C., 1.88. Chelmsford, Sr. C. E., 3. Chester, First, 75 cts. Chesterfield, 1.75. Chicopee, Jr. C. E., for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. Dalton, F. G. Crane, for *Talladega Coll.*, 100. East Bridge-water, Mrs. Susan E. Barrows, 1. East Hamp-ton, First 17.28; C. E., of First C., for *S. A. Fisk U.*, 4. Enfield, "Friends," two bbls. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*; Essex, 13.51. Fall River, Miss Maria R. Hicks, 25. Fram-ingham, Plymouth, 60.95; Miss Ellen K. Stone, 5. Fitchburg, L. B. Soc. of Rollstone C., for *S. A. Fisk U.*, 5; Miss Bessie C. Davis, 3. Glastonbury, C., box and bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*; Greenfield, Second, 32.10. E. M. Russell, 20. Greenwich Village, "Friends," for freight on Goods to *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 1.48. Greenville, Dr. B. F. Fulton, for *Building Fund, Moorhead, Miss.*, 5. Hawley, First, 55 cts. Hinsdale, G. T. Plunket, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 10. Holbrook, Winthrop C., 102.50. Holyoke, First S., for *Furnishing Room, Grand View, Tenn.*, 25. Hyde Park, First, 55.63. Miss Ainsworth, bbl. Goods, for *Beaufort, N. C.*; Lakeville, Pre-cinct S. S., 6.25. Lee, S., for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 75; W. H. Eaton, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5; Mrs. W. W. Dowd, bbl. Goods, and 1, for *Charleston, S. C.*; Lenox-dale, Mrs. Edward Sedgwick, pkg. Booklets, for *Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*; Long-meadow, Benev. Assoc., of First C., 68.30. Lowell, Miss Charlotte Kitron, 10; F. A. Bowen, 10, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*; "Friend" in Kirk St. C., 5; "Friend in Kirk St. C.", 1; G. E. King, 5; E. W. Pease, 1; F. M. Barney 1; Miss Grace Ward, 1, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*; Julia E. Ward, 1; H. M. S., of Eliot C., box Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*; Ladies' Miss'y Aux. of Pawtucket C., two bbls. Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*; Lynn, S., in North C., for *Cotton Valley, Ala.*, 3.94. Marblehead, J. J. H. Gregory, 2.95, and Thirteen large pictures for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*; Medford, Mystic C., 78.92. Melrose Highlands, 28.81. Helen L. Dickinson, for *S. A. Brewer Normal Sch., Greenwood, S. C.*, 1. Millbury, Miss Carolyn C. Waters, 20 (10 of which for *S. A. Grand View, Tenn.*, and 10 for *S. A. Tougaloo U.*); Mittineague, Southworth Paper Co., box Paper for *Straight, U.*; Mon-sion, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, 1. Miss Hattie Cushman, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. "Cash" for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 35 cts. Neponset, Trinity C., 7.28. New Boston, First Presb. C., 4.42. Newburyport, Ladies' of Whitefield C., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda, N. C.*; Newton, First, 41.32; Eliot C., 135. Northamp-ton, Edwards C., 80; Edwards C. S. S. Class, for *Meridian Miss.*, 3; "Friends" in Edwards C., for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 40; "A Friend" for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 5; L. H. M. Soc. for *Marshallville, Ga.*, 30. North Billerica, Mrs. E. R. Gould, 5. North Chelmsford, Miss E. J. Gray, for *Pied-mont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5; Dr. F. E. Var-ney, 5; Mrs. L. H. Sargent, 2; Mrs. F. K. Rip-ley, 50 cts.; Mrs. Geo. Hyde, 1; Mrs. W. E. Blakeley, 1; J. W. Collins, 25 cts. for *Pied-mont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*; North Middleboro, 25.63. Orange, Central, 44.98. Oxford, "A Friend," 5; C. E., bbl. Goods, for *Wilmington, N. C.*; Palmer, L. H. Gager, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 500. Pittsfield, "A Friend" in First C., 50; Dr. Henry Colt, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 10. Rochester, First, 2. Salem, Tabernacle, 16.35. Somerville, Day St. C., for *S. A. Fisk U.*, 50. Ladies' Aux. in Day St. C., for *S. A. Talladega Coll.*, 10; Highland C., 15; Winter Hill C., 20; Miss Helen J. Sanborn, for *New Building, Williams-burg, Ky.*, 100; "A Friend," 1. Somerset, 1.86. South Hadley Falls, Miss K. M. Jacobs, for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 6. South Royalston, Second, 7.75. Springfield, South C., 145; Hope C., 34.50; Mrs. J. F. Duryea, for *New Building, Williamsburg, Ky.*, 100; Mrs. J. K. Clark, for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 5; K. D. C., of Park C., bbl. Goods, for *Wil-mington, N. C.*; C. F. Hobart, 5. Stockbridge, Miss Virginia Butler for *Refurnishing, Glouc-ester, Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 10. Sturbridge, First Evan C., 13.40. Three Rivers, Rev. Chas. Olmstead, 5; Mrs. Fuller, 1, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*; Thorndike, Miss L. A. Talmadge, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 1. Tolland, 3. Waltham, L. B. Soc. for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 8, and bbl. Goods. Warren, C. E., 8, and bbl. Goods, for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*; Wellesley Hills, "A Friend," for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 2. Wenham, 12. Westboro, Miss A. Merriam, for *Allen Normal Sch., Thomasville, Ga.*, 5. West Boxford, 4.41. Westfield, Benev. Soc. of First C., box Goods, for *Gloucester Sch., Cap-pahosic, Va.*; West Granville, 2. West Somer-ville, C. E. in Day St. C., for *S. A. Talladega Coll.*, 5. West Springfield, First, 17. Whitsin-ville, C., Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*; Whitman, First, 10.05. Woburn, Social Benev. Circle of First C., pkg. table Linen, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*; Worcester, Union C., 18; Albert L. Smith, 30, to const. HIMSELF L. M.; C. E. Hunt, 20; Woman's Assoc. of Union C., for *S. A. Grand View, Tenn.*, 12.50; A. G. Bul-lock, for *Fisk U.*, 10. "T," 75.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS AND R. I., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas., \$630.00.

Boston, Aux. of Old South C., 250 (50 of which for *New Building, at Williamsburg, Ky.*, 75 for *Dodge Mem. Schp.*, *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 25 for *Saluda, N. C.*, 50 for *Cotton Valley, Ala.*, and 50 for *Schp., Fisk U.*; W. H. M. A., for *Salaries*, 360, and for *Chinese*, 20.

ESTATES.—Hopkinton, Estate of Mrs. Sarah B. Crooks, 10,000—less tax, 500—9,500 (Reserve Legacy, 6,333.34), 3,166.66, by Mary E. Putnam, Exec. Stoneham, Estate of S. S. Porter, 360.89. Estate of S. J. Richardson, 41.02. Townsend, Estate of M. E. Haynes, 316.68. Worcester, Estate of H. W. Damon, 7.94. Estate of Mrs. S. W. Lincoln 231.19.

RHODE ISLAND, \$90.61.

Central Falls, 39.51. Newport, United C., 9.10. Pawtucket, Mrs. Lyman B. Goff, 20. Providence, Walter S. Hogg, for *Organ, Talladega Coll., Ala.*, 20. Providence, Mrs. Gorham Thurber, for *Talladega Coll.*, 2.

CONNECTICUT, \$4,471.41—of which from Estates \$2,833.33.

Borzah, 12. Bridgewater, C., 8. Bridgeport, L. M. Soc., box Goods, for *Greenwood, S. C.* Cobalt, 250. Colebrook, 1205. Derby, Second, 25.27. East Canaan, C., for *Thomasville, Ga.*, 5. East Haven, 12.80. East Woodstock, C. E., for S. A., *Washburn Sem., Beaufort, N. C.*, 8. Glastonbury, J. B. Williams, for *Tougaloo U.*, 100. W. H. M. Soc., box Goods, for *McIntosh, Ga.* Greenwood, Second S., 21.86. Hampton, Ladies' Missy Soc., for *Freight to Greenwood, S. C.*, 1.31. Hartford, First C., 190.37 (25 of which for S. A., *Talladega Coll.*, and 25 for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*) "Friends," in Hartford for *Las Cabezas, Porto Rico.*, 4.50. Center S., 29.61, for *Las Cabezas, Porto Rico.* H. Talcott, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 2. Miss Louise Sheldon, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 2. Jewett City, W. M. S., bbl. Goods, for *Thomasville, Ga.* Middletown, North S. S., bedding and furniture, for *Talladega Coll.* Milford, Plymouth, 15.02. Nantucket, Ladies' Aid Soc., for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. Ladies' Aid Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Demorest, Ga.* New Britain, First C. of Christ., 50. South, 50 (30 of which to const. ARTHUR H. MIDDLEMASS, L. M.). South S., Lincoln Mem., 16. South S., for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 15. Rev. H. C. Ide, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. Mrs. Upson, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 1. Ladies' Soc. of South C., box Goods, for *Greenwood, S. C.* New Haven, Howard Ave. C., 20.32. Frank W. Pardee, 15. C. E. P. Sanford, 10. Joseph W. Porter, 5, for S. A., *Talladega Coll.* Hon. L. W. Cleveland, 3, for S. A., *Talladega Coll.* Mission Band of Humphrey St. C., for *Black Mountain Academy, Everts, Ky.*, 5. New London, Mrs. J. W. Harris for *Tougaloo U.*, 100. Ladies' Guild of Second C., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 50. Norwich, Mrs. Spieler and Miss L. Johnson, for Chairs, for *Dining Room, Saluda, Sem., Saluda, N. C.*, 10. J. P. Huntington, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 10; W. H. Allen, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. Orange, 20.22. Portland, C. E., for S. A., *Williamsburg, Acad., Williamsburg, Ky.*, 4. Portland, Ladies' Soc., two bbls. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.* South Canaan, 10. South Coventry, C. E., bbl. Goods, for *Wilmington, N. C.* Stamford, First C. E., 10. Stanwich, C., 11.85; S., 3.15. Tolland, 6.90. Waterbury, Woman's Benev. Soc. of Second C., for *Indian Schp., Santee Indian Sch., Santee, Neb.*, 70. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Kim-

ball, deceased, by A. R. Kimball, 50. West Hartford, First C. of Christ., 72. West Haven, First, 18.30. West Suffield, S., 2. Wethersfield, Ladies' Aid Soc., for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 35; S., for *Black Mountain, Acad., Everts, Ky.*, 17. 35. Whitneyeville, 7.98. Wilton, 18.22. Winchester, W. M. Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.* Windsor Locks, S., for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 50; Rev. D. A. Hudson, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 10. Winsted, Henry Gay, for S. A., *Talladega Coll.*, 10; "Anonymous," for *Talladega Coll.*, 10; S. Soc. of Second C., bbl. Goods, for *Saluda, N. C.*, "A Helper," for *Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 250.

WOMAN'S CONG. HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF CONNECTICUT, Mrs. W. W. Jacobs, Treasurer, \$120.00

Bridgeport, H. M., Dept. of Park St. C., for *Sal., Grand View, Tenn.*, 25. Fairfield, W. H. M. S., 20. Glastonbury, Jr. C. E., 10, for *Darlington, Okla.* Hartford, First Y. W. H. M. C., for *Sal., Darlington, Okla.*, 25. Meriden, First, Guardian Soc., 40.

ESTATES.—Groton, Estate of L. A. S. Amsden, 166.66. Hartford, Estate of Daniel Phillips, 2,666.67.

NEW YORK, \$2,991.86—of which from Estates, \$33.34.

Albany, Ezra A. Stevens, for *Orange Park, Fla.*, 10. Batavia, Miss G. E. Randall, box Goods, for *McIntosh, Ga.* Binghamton, L. M. Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Moorhead, Miss.* Brooklyn, Rev. Livingston Taylor, D. D., box Books, for *Tougaloo U.*; W. M. S. of United C., bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N. C.* Buffalo, First S., 75 (50 of which for *Schp., Fisk U.*, and 25 for *Schp., Talladega Coll.*; C. E. of Pilgrim C., for S. A., *Talladega Coll.*, 15. Canandaigua, S., 42.03; Mission Band of Cong. C., bedding and furnishings, for *Talladega Coll.* Carthage, First C., 28.61; (5 of which for *Joseph K. Brick Sch., Enfield, N. C.*) Dunkirk, "A Friend," for *Fisk U.*, 50. Far Rockaway, C. E. of Presb. C., bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N. C.* Honeoye, C., for *Fisk U.*, 14.80. Jamestown, W. M. Soc., of *Pilgrim Mem. C.*, for *Bath Tubs, Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 8; Mrs. Cyrus Underwood, for *Bath Tubs, Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 4; Mrs. S. W. Thompson, 2; Miss Jennie Backus, 1; Mrs. Hale, 50 cts., for S. A., *Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*; Mrs. Dr. Bowens, 1; Mrs. Carnahan, 1; Mrs. Shepard, 1; Mrs. Fairbanks, 1; for *Bath Tubs, Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.* Maine, 5.97. Marion, H. A. D., 1. Newburgh, Mrs. D. A. Hulett, 5 (2 of which for *Striely Hall, Tougaloo U.*). New York, C. N. Bliss, 100; "J. W. C.", for *Nurse Training, Talladega Coll.*, 55; Mrs. Julia Billings, 50; Trinity Cong. C., 18.30; Mrs. M. E. Dwight, 10; "Thank Offering," for *New Dormitory, Moorhead, Miss.*, 10; Louis Keller, for *Refurnishing, Gloucester Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 5; R. W. G. Welling, for *Refurnishing Gloucester Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*, 5; Miss—Proctor, 2, for *New Dormitory, Moorhead, Miss.*; Mrs. W. B. Howland, box Goods, for *Allen Normal Sch., Thomasville, Ga.* Niagara Falls, Chas. M. Hall, for *Science Dept., Talladega Coll.*, 50. Orient Point, E. V. Latham, 10. Parishville, 6. Portland, C. E., box Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.* Rensselaer Falls, 7. Saville, 10.85. Sherburne, Joshua Pratt, for *Water Plant, Talladega Coll.*, 1,000; C., 268. Syracuse, Geddes C. 8.80; F. R. Hazard, for *Talladega Coll.*, 25. Warsaw, 5. Wellsville, First, 44.12, to const. MRS. MAUDE B. WITLER L. M. West Bloomfield, 26.75; "A Friend," 100.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF NEW YORK, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas., \$865.79.

Aquebogue, W. H. M. S., for Schp. at *Fisk U.*, 10. Binghamton, First H. M. S., 28 (18. of which for *Porto Rico* and 10 for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*). Brooklyn, Bushwick Ave. King's Daughters, for *S. A.*, *Williamsburg*, Ky., 5. Plymouth, Y. W. G., for *Moorhead Miss.*, 15; *Puritan C.*, W. G., for *American Highlanders*, 25; *South L. B. Soc.*, for *American Highlanders*, 25. Buffalo, First C. Jr. C. E., for *Sal.*, *Moorhead Miss.*, 5; First, "In-as-much Circle, King's Guild," for *Santee, Neb.*, 3. Cortland, W. M. S., 50 (25 of which for *Porto Rico*, and 25 for *King's Mountain, N. C.*). Deer River, C. E., for *Porto Rico*, 2. Flushing, Acorn Mission Band 15 (5 of which for *Moorhead, Miss.*, and 10 for *Alaska, M.*). Gasport, Jr. C. E., 5, for *Lincoln Sch.*, *Marion, Ala.*. Gloversville, Aux., 20. Henrietta, Aux., for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 10. Honeyoe, Burns Class, 8.25. C. E., 5, for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*; L. M. S., for *Lincoln Acad.*, *King's Mountain, N. C.*, 5. Ithaca, S., 18.89. Lockport First, H. M. S., for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 5. Moravia, Mrs. W. C. Tuthill, 25. New York, Broadway Tabernacle, S. W. W., 76 (50 of which for *Dormitory, Moorhead, Miss.*, 1; *Manhattan C.*, W. G., for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*, 50. Ogdensburg, W. M. S., 30, for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*, and to const. Mrs. C. P. DUANE L. M. Oriskany Falls, L. M. S., 10; (5 of which for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*). Philadelphia, W. M. S., 12.25 (1 of which for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, *Poughkeepsie, L. H. M. S.*, for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*, 100. Y. L. M. C., for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*, 25; *Primary S. S.*, for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 5. Richmond Hill, S., 31 (15 of which for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*; 8 for *S. A.*, *Grand View Tenn.*, and 8 for *Santee, Neb.*); C. E., for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*, 15. Riverhead, Sound Ave. M. S. for *Schp.*, *Fisk U.*, 50. Saratoga Springs, L. U., for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 5.40. Seneca Falls, Aux., 5. Sherburn, W. M. S., 30; Daughters of the Covenant for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 25. Syracuse, Danforth L. U., for *S. A.*, *Williamsburg*, Ky., 15; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 25; Geddes C., W. G., 21; Good Will S. S., *Primary Dept.*, 10; for *Indian Work*. Utica, Bethesda W. M. S., for *Porto Rico*, 5. Plymouth, W. M. S., for *Chinese Mothers and Children*, 10; White Plains, L. A. S., for *S. A.*, *Fisk U.*, 25.

ESTATE.—Jamestown, Estate of Harriet F. Dorsett, by Edwin Williams, Exec., 100, (Reserve Legacy, 66.66) 33.34.

NEW JERSEY, \$256.82.

Basking Ridge, Maria L. Roberts, for *Piedmont Coll.*, *Demorest, Ga.*, 25. Chatham, Stanley S., *Lincoln Mem.*, 3. East Orange, First, 37.32; Jr. C. E., of First C., for *S. A.*, *Ballard School*, *Macon, Ga.*, 2.50. Newark, C. E. of First C., 10. W. M. S. of First C., 1. Passaic, W. M. S. of First C. bbl. goods, for *Grand View, Tenn.*. Plainfield, Mrs. Wallace, for *Emerson Inst.*, *Mobile, Ala.*, 8. Trenton, Barker Gummere, for *Refurnishing Gloucester School*, *Cappahosic, Va.*, 10. Westfield, Martin Welles, for *Furnishing The Fajardo Church, Porto Rico*, 100.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF THE N. J. ASS'N, Mrs. G. A. L. Merrifield, Treas., \$60.00

Newark, Women's Union of First C., 35 (25 of which for work in *Porto Rico*, 5 for *Saluda, N. C.*, and 5 for *Indian M.*) Upper Montclair, Young Woman's Miss'y and Aid Soc., for *Teachers' Cottage*, *Evarts, Ky.*, 25.

PENNSYLVANIA, \$208.00.

Philadelphia, "A Friend", for *Fisk U.*, 100; John H. Converse, 50; Central, 33; E. F. Faies, 5; W. H. M. S. of Central C., two bbls. goods,

for *Joppa, Ala.*; Miss Anna R. Brooks, Bbl. goods, for *Saluda, N. C.* Pittsburg, "Cash", 100; Ladies Aid Soc. of Park Ave. Presb. C., Box Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.* West Chester, Normal School Y. W. C. A., for *S. A.*, *Skyland Inst.*, *Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 10.

OHIO, \$576.57.

Akron, First C., 94.55; First S., for *Work in Porto Rico*, 25; W. M. S., 2; West C., 53; Mrs. J. W. Kelley, for *Foster Hall, Talladega, Ala.*, 5; W. H. M. S. of First C., Bedding and Table, for "Mary A. Strong Room," *Talladega Coll.*, *Atwater, 20*, *Bellevue, Lyme C.*, 1.51, for *Freight on Goods to Orange Park, Fla.*, *Burton, C. E.*, 2. Chardon, C. E., 2. Cincinnati, Cong'l. Union, 2.15. Cleveland, East Madison Ave. C., 16.08; *Euclid Ave. C. E.*, 5; Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, for *Tongaloo U.*, 1; Mt. Zion C., (Colored) Bbl. Goods for *Tongaloo U.*, *Collinwood*, *Harriet Thompson Miss'y Soc.*, Bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.* Columbus, North C., 5.65. Conneaut, C. E., 2. Cuyahoga Falls, W. H. M. S., Bedding and Furnishings, for *Talladega Coll.*, *East Toledo*, *Jeanette Miss'y. Soc.* of Second C. Bbl. Goods for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.* Elyria, Wm. G. Sharp, for *Gregory Inst.*, *Wilmington, N. C.*, 8. Elyria, 1. Hudson, C. E., 2; Ladies Ass., Bbl. Goods, for *Tongaloo U.*, *Kent*, 14.08. Lawrence, 4. Little Muskingum, 3. Mansfield, Miss Martha Colesworthy, Books for *Library, Williamsburg Acad.*, *Williamsburg, Ky.* Marietta, Second, 3. Mount Vernon, C. E., 2. North Amherst, C. E., 2.70. North Fairfield, Miss'y Soc., Bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.* Oberlin, Mrs. L. G. B. Hills, 20. Painesville, 2. Rock Creek, 13.20. Shandon, Paddy's Run C., 10.50. Toledo, Washington St. C., 20.87; S., 10. Twinsburg, Miss'y Soc., Bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.* Unionville, 2.20. Wellington, Woman's Assoc. of First C., bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.* Williamsfield, "Friends", bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF OHIO, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treas., \$221.08.

Chardon, C. E., 2.18, for *Work in Porto Rico*. Cincinnati, Cong'l Union, 5. Lawrence St. C., 3.57. Plymouth C., 3.12. Riverside C. E., 2.21. Storrs C., 3. W. Cong. Assoc., 4, for *Work in Porto Rico*. Cleveland, *Euclid W. A.*, for *Salaries*, 48; Y. L., for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.*, 7.20; Franklin, W. M. S., for *Ind. M.*, *So. Dak.*, 3. Columbus, Eastwood, Whatsoever Soc. for *Alaska M.*, 2. Conneaut, Prim. S., for *Ind. M.*, *So. Dak.*, 4; M. S., for *Repairs, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 2.50. W. C. E., for *Porto Rico*, 5; Mr. Record, for *Porto Rico*, 5. Hudson, C. E., for *Porto Rico*, 9. Marietta, First W. M. S. for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 25. Medina, W. M. S., for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.*, 10. Mount Vernon, W. M. S., for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.*, 4; C. E., for *Porto Rico*, 10. North Fairfield, C. E., for *Porto Rico*, 3; C. E., for *Repairs at Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 3; W. M. S., for *Salaries*, 1.50; W. M. S., 5. Painesville, Inter. C. E., 2, for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.* Springfield, First, for *Repairs, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 9. Tallmadge per Mrs. Barnes, for *Porto Rico*, 1. Toledo, Central S., for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.*, 5; Washington St. W. M. U., for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.*, 10. Twinsburg, W. M. S., for *Talladega, Ala.*, 2.40. Unionville, Jr. C. E., for *Indian M.*, *So. Dak.*, 1. Wellington, W. A., for *Salaries*, 20.40.

INDIANA, \$13.00.

Moore's Hill, John Hawswell, 5. Shelbyville, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Strong, two doz. Dessert and two doz. Teaspoons, for *Talladega Coll.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF INDIANA, by Mrs. Anna D. Davis, Treas., \$8.00.

Indianapolis, Miss Olin's S. S. Class in Mayflower C., for S. A., Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C., 8.

ILLINOIS, \$970.73—of which from Estates, \$166.66.

Atkinson, 4.38. Aurora, New England C., box Goods, for Williamsburg, Ky. Belvidere, Mrs. M. C. Foote, for Tillotson Coll., Austin, Tex., 10. Cabansee, Mrs. A. A. Moore, bbl. Goods, for Thomasville, Ga. Chicago, First C., 27.46; First C., Package Table Linen, for Williamsburg, Ky.; Doremus C.E., for Indians, Negroes, and American Highlanders, 10; Evanston Ave. C., 4; Leavitt St. C., 12.29; New England C., 48; Warren Ave. C., 12.32; John and Mary, 50; Rev. G. S. F. Savage, for Work in Hawaii, 20; Douglas Park, W. H. M. Aux., two boxes Goods, for Williamsburg, Ky.; Mrs. M. S. Young, two bbls. School Supplies, for Williamsburg Acad., Williamsburg, Ky. Barville, "J. A. D." 25. Elgin, Woman's Guild of First C., box Goods, for Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C. Evanston, First, 25. Farmington, 14.42. Griggsville, C., 10; S., 8; C. E., 5. Hinsdale, 79.1. Oak Park, Third S., 5.84; Ladies' Soc., two Bbls. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn. Payson, C., for S. A., Fisk U., 25. Peoria, "A Friend" 5. Plainfield, 11. Seward, R. E. Short, for Work in the Hawaiian Islands, 25. Sycamore, C., for Building Fund, Moorhead, Miss., 5. Wataga, 3. Winetka, Mrs. Douglas Smith, 25.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF ILLINOIS, Mrs. A. O. Whitcomb, Treas., \$320.21.

Aurora, First W. M. S., 15. Chicago, Auburn Park, W. M. S., 1.55; Englewood, North W. M. S., 12; Leavitt St. W. M. S., 12. (2.50 of which for Chinese M.). New England W. M. S., for Blowing Rock, N. C., 15; Pilgrim W. M. S., 30; Rogers Park, W. M. S., 5; South W. M. S., 21; University, W. S., 10; Union Park, W. M. S., 15; Forest, C. E., for Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 7. Godfrey, Jr. C. E., for Moorhead, Miss., 1. Hinsdale, Y. P. M. Soc., for Room in Boys' Dormitory, Grand View, Tenn., 25. La Grange, Children, for Colored Children, 22.11. Neponset, W. M. S., 7. Oak Park, First W. M. S., 18. (10.50 of which for Blowing Rock, N. C., and 1. for Crow Agency, Mont.). Princeton, W. M. S., 10. Rockford, Second W. M. S., 57.75. South Chicago, People's W. M. S., for Blowing Rock, N. C., 1.80. Sycamore, W. M. S., 18. Toulon, W. M. S., 10. Winnebago, W. M. S., 5. W. H. M. U. of Ill., 10. for Toulaloo U.

ESTATES.—Cambridge, Estate of H. G. Griffin, by F. H. Streed, 20 (Reserve Legacy, 13.34) 6.66. Port Byron, Estate of Agnes Josephine Hollister, by Rhoda T. Hollister, Executrix, 50—less Tax, 20—480 (Reserve Legacy 320), 160.

MICHIGAN, \$199.11.

Bridgeport, C., for Trinity School, Athens, Ala., 6. Calumet, First, 56.61. Charlotte, First, 6.50. Charlevoix, 8. Howell, Mrs. Sarah E. A. Batchelor, 30, to const. SARAH JULIA BACHELER, L. M. Maskegon, First Bible School, 3.50. St. Clair, Franklin Moore, 5, for Straight U., New Orleans, La.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MICHIGAN, Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Treas., \$83.50.

Alamo, W. M. S., 4.50. Calumet, W. M. S., 10. Charlevoix, W. M. S., 2. Covert, W. M. S., 2. Dexter, W. M. S., 25cts. Lake Superior, W. M. A., 5. Ludington, W. H. M. S., 7.15. Hancock, W. M. S., 5. Red Jacket, 20, for Salary,

Athens, Ala. Benton Harbor, S., 5.60 (2.80 of which for S. A., Moorhead, Miss., and 2.80 for S. A., Pleasant Hill, Tenn.). Detroit, First, Jr. C. E., 5. (2.50 of which for S. A., Moorhead, Miss., and 2.50 for S. A., Pleasant Hill, Tenn.). W. H. M. U., of Mich., 17.

IOWA, \$89.47.

Burlington, 31. Clay, 9.30. Independence, 4.25. Fontanelle, 11.50. Le Mars, 10.67. Olds, W. M. S. of Wayne, C., 12.50. Sac City, N. A. Heagy, for S. A., Brewer Normal S., Greenwood, S. C., 2.25. Victor, Miss'y Soc. of C., for S. A., Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C., 8.

WISCONSIN, \$71.28.

Beloit, C. E., of Second C., for S. A., Saluda Seminary, Saluda, N. C., 5. Delavan, C., 3.46; S., 6.76. Genesee, 2.72. Kenosha, C. E. of First C., for S. A., Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, N. C., 8. La Crosse, C. E., for Beach Inst., Savannah, Ga., 5. Rochester, Mrs. L. Augusta Hulburt, bbl. Goods and 1, for Lexington, Ky. Rochester, 14.40. Shiocton, 4. Stevens Point, Miss Bertha Scott, for Piedmont Coll. Demorest, Ga., 5. Waukesha, First C., 15.85.

MINNESOTA, \$301.80.

Ada, C., 5.70; S., 3.16. Alexandria, Miss'y Soc. of First C., bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn., Excelsior, 10. Freeborn, 4.50. Hawley, Union C., 8.57. Minneapolis, Fifth Ave. C., 30; First S., 15. Lowry Hill, C. E., for S. A., Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C., 10; Plymouth, C., 32.78. Montevideo, L. M. S., bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn. Northfield, Carlton Coll., for Tillotson Coll., Austin, Tex., 22.07. Red Wing, D. C. Hill, 5. Wadena, 4.20.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MINNESOTA, Mrs. A. W. Norton, Treas., \$150.73.

Austin, 4.35. Detroit City, 14.57. Excelsior, 4. Glencoe, C. E., 7. Marshall, 3.75. Minneapolis, Park Ave., 9.50; Jr. C. E., 4; First, 20; Lyndale S., for Porto Rico, 12.50. Northfield, Carleton Coll., for Pleasant Hill Acad., Tenn., 22.06. St. Paul, St. Anthony Park, 5; Park, 10; Winona, First, 30. Waseca, 4.

MISSOURI, \$310.33.

Lebanon, 14.55.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MISSOURI, Mrs. A. D. Rider, Treas., (\$330.78 less Expenses, \$35.00) \$295.78.

Aurora, W. M. S., 4.24; Prim. S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 1.86. Cameron, L. M. S., 4.60. Carthage, L. M. S., 5.06; S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 2. Hamilton, Miss Peery's S. S. Class, for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 2. Kansas City, Clyde W. U., 30.25; S., 15; Prim. S., 2; Busy Bees, 2.50; Margaret Griffen, 2.06, for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb.; First, L. U., 42.40; Ivanhoe Park, L. M. S., 3.40; Prospect, Ave., L. M. S., 1.15; S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 1.35; S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 50 cts.; Westminster, W. U., 24. Kidder, L. M. S., 3.15. Lebanon, L. M. S., 2.90. Maplewood, W. M. S., 7.75. Meadville, L. M. S., 2.20. Neosho, L. M. S., 4.60. Old Orchard, W. U., 2.90. Pierce City, L. M. S., 1.68; S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 2.77. St. Joseph, Boys' Jr. C. E., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 1; L. M. S., 0.85; C. E.; Div. A., 8.50. St. Louis, Compton Hill, L. M. S., 1.80; First, Sen. L. M. S., 28.20; Y. W. A., 3.80; Prim. S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 4.08; Fountain Park, W. U., 8; Hyde Park, L. A., 1; S., for Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb., 5. Memorial, L. M. S., 1.15; Olive Branch, L. M. S.,

S. 1; Pilgrim, W. A., 34.33; Reba Place, L. M. S., 2.50. Sedalia, First, L. M. S., 2.90; Second, W. U., 1.40. Springfield, First, L. M. S., 22.30; and for *Birds Nest Home, Santee, Neb.*, 5.10; Pilgrim, L. A., 1.35. Webster Groves, W. U., 5.50. Willow Springs, L. M. S., 1.50. Windsor, L. M. S., 2.30.—The above amounts to const. the following persons, L. M.'s: MRS. A. H. MILLER, MRS. C. O. MANN, MRS. J. A. VANCE, MRS. E. H. WILLIAMS, MRS. MARY SCHWALD, MRS. F. H. PHILLIPS.

NOTE.—The following items cover amounts reported from THE W. H. M. U. OF Mo., as "Undesignated Funds":

In Receipts for Oct. 1904.....\$120.00
" Jan. 1905..... 65.76

Total.....\$185.76

Brookfield, L. M. S., 2.30. Cole Camp, L. M. S., 35 cts. De Soto, L. M. S., 2.30. Green Ledge, L. M. S., 1.30. Hannibal, L. M. S., 1.35. Kansas City, Beacon Hill, W. U., 1.80; Clyde, W. U., 13.01; First, L. U., 2.10; S. W. Tab., L. A., 3.85; Westminster, W. U., 23. Kidder, L. M. S., 4.40. La Mars, L. M. S., 1.85. Lebanon, L. M. S., 3.20. Maplewood, L. M. S., 3.61. Neosho, L. M. S., 2.70. Old Orchard, W. U., 6.50. Pierce City, L. M. S., 1.60. St. Joseph, L. M. S., 15.68. St. Louis, First, W. U., 48.60. Y. L. Assoc., 7.65; Fountain Park, W. U., 5.75; Hope, L. M. S., 5.75; Immanuel, L. M. S., 3.15; Memorial, L. M. S., 4.35. Sedalia, First, W. U., 6.30. Springfield, First, L. M. S., 4.45. Vinita, Ind. Ter., L. M. S., 2.06. Webster Groves, W. U., 6.80.

KANSAS, \$1.93.

St. Mary's, First C., 1.93.

NEBRASKA, \$125.70.

Bruning, 4.03. Columbus, 20.75. Crete, First, 54. Lincoln, First, 39.89. Strang, 2.15. Wahoo, 4.88.

NORTH DAKOTA, \$8.00.

Hankinson, 8.

SOUTH DAKOTA, \$54.30.

Little Moreau, C., 1.56, for *Indian M., So. Dak.* Mitchell, C. E., 5. Rapid City, C., 10.05; S., 3.50. Ree Heights, 5.85. Springfield, 7.32.

WOMAN'S SOCIETIES FOR INDIAN MISSIONS, So. Dak., \$28.85—(Less Expenses, 7.83)—\$21.02.

Beresford, W. M. S., for *Indian M., So. Dak.* 10. Canova, W. M. S., for *Indian M., So. Dak.* 1.03. Erwin, W. M. S., for *Indian M., So. Dak.* 75 cts. Watertown, W. M. S., for *Indian M., So. Dak.* 3. for *Oake Indian School, So. Dak.* 6.10. Willow Lake, W. M. S., for *Indian M., So. Dak.*, 7.37.

UTAH, \$31.00.

Salt Lake City, Mrs. Geo. R. Hancock, for *Talladega Coll.*, 25; Ladies Miss'y Soc., of First C., for *Beach Inst., Savannah, Ga.*, 6.

OKLAHOMA, \$2.49.

Okarche, First, 2.49.

COLORADO, \$44.25.

Cripple Creek, First, 16. Denver, Plymouth S., Jr. Dept., 6.25, for *Santee, Neb.*, Longmont, First, 22.

INDIAN TERRITORY, \$1.55.

THROUGH WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MISSOURI, Mrs. A. D. Rider, Treas., \$1.55.

Vinita, L. M. S., 1.55.

NEW MEXICO, \$16.00.

Albuquerque, First, 16.

CALIFORNIA, \$825.80.

Hollister, Mrs. C. L. Danks, 1. Redlands, Sam'l J. Hayes, 300. San Francisco, First, add'l, 1. San Francisco, Receipts of the California Chinese Mission; (see items below) 523.80.

OREGON, \$17.15.

Forest Grove, 15. Hubbard, S., 2.15.

WASHINGTON, \$22.50.

Edmonds, 4. Ferndale, First C., 14. Leavenworth, 4.50.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$263.35.

Washington, First, 208.35; Merrill E. Gates, L.L.D., 25; Fifth C., 11; Miss Susan H. Higgins, for *S. A., Saluda Sem., Saluda, N. C.* 3; Miss Helen T. Higgins, for *S. A., Saluda Sem., Saluda, N. C.*, 1.

THROUGH WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF THE N. J. ASS'N, Mrs. G. A. L. Merrifield, Treas., \$15.00.

Mount Pleasant, Wash. Sr. C. E., 10; Jr. C. E., 51 for *Schp. Saluda, N. C.*

VIRGINIA, \$6.50.

Ordinary, Miss J. Whiting, for *Girls' Sitting Room, Gloucester School, Cappahosic, Va.*, 5. Smithfield, Baptist S. S., Gloucester Co., 1.50; for *S. A., Gloucester A. and I. Sch., Cappahosic, Va.*,

WEST VIRGINIA, \$6.00.

Burner, D. G. Tead, 6. Huntington, Chas. Booth, bbl. Goods, for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*

KENTUCKY, \$58.60.

Berea, C., 85 cts.; S., 15 cts. Lexington, C., Easter Coll., 2; Mr. H. K. Haverly, four Pictures, for *Chandler School, Lexington, Ky.* Louisville, Hon R. D. Hill' for *Williamsburg, Ky.*, 50. Williamsburg, "Friend", Cabinet Organ, for School Use, *Williamsburg Acad.*

THROUGH WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF OHIO, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treas., \$5.60.

Newport, York St. C., for *Porto Rico*, 5.60.

NORTH CAROLINA, \$84.86.

Raleigh, First C., Lincoln Mem., 8. Sedalia, McLeansville C., 5.10. Southern Pines, 68.78. Whittier, Whittier High Sch., Lincoln Mem., 2.98.

TENNESSEE, \$43.25.

Deer Lodge and Robbins Chs., 3.25. Memphis, Cossitt Library Board, for *Le Moyne Library*, 40.

GEORGIA, \$42.57.

Demorest, Rev. W. O. Phillips, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest Ga.*, 2. McIntosh, "A Friend" for *S. A., Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 3.07. Savannah, Prin. Geo. B. Hurd, for *Piano Fund for Beach Inst.*, 30; Miss L. K. Gillies, 1.50; Mrs. M. E. Harper, 1, for *Piano Fund for Beach Institute*, Thomasville, "A Friend", for *Allen Normal Sch.*, 3; Miss Mary McKelvey, for *Allen Normal Sch.*, 2.

ALABAMA, \$90.08.

Florence, First S., Lincoln Mem., 1.75. Joppa, S., 3.39. Mobile, First S., Lincoln Mem.,

1. Talladega, Pres. Benj. M. Nyce, for *Coll. Expenses, Talladega Coll.*, 50. Talladega, 20.94. Tuskegee, Rev. E. J. Penney, for *Marion, Ala.*, 3. State Conference of Cong'l Churches, for *Dormitory, Marion, Ala.*, 10.

MISSISSIPPI, \$11.05.

Moorhead, Miss F. A. Gardner, for *S. A. Girls' Ind'l School, Moorhead, Miss.*, 9. Mound Bayou, Normal Institute, Proceeds of Lecture, 2.05.

LOUISIANA, \$49.68.

Campti, John Maziere, for *Straight U.*, 75 cts. Hammond, 8.91; S., 2.74. New Orleans, Central S., 3. Thibodeaux, First C., 5; W. M. S., 2.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION OF LA., Miss Bertha D. Hodges, Treas., \$27.28.

Hammond, W. M. S., Easter Offering, 7.70. Lake Charles, L. M. S., 1. Lake Peigneur, L. M. S., 1. Roseland, L. M. S., for *Indian M.*, 1.48. New Iberia, L. M. S., 6.10. New Orleans, Straight U. Miss'y Soc., 5. W. M. U. of La., for *Work in Porto Rico*, 5.

FLORIDA, \$9.94.

St. Petersburg, C., 9.94.

CANADA, 60 cts.

St. Catharines, Sophia Bates, for *S. A. Brewer Normal Sch., Greenwood, S. C.*, 60 cts.

TUITION, \$7,507.66.

Cappahosic, Va., 64.50. Lexington, Ky., 167.05. Williamsburg, Ky., 509.48. Beaufort, N. C., 28.15. Blowing Rock, N. C., 32.87. Enfield, N. C., 82. Hillsboro, N. C., 15.55. King's Mountain, N. C., 35.50. Saluda, N. C., 51.07. Troy, N. C., 20.89. Public Fund, 200. Wilmington, N. C., 178.60. Charleston, S. C., 320. Greenwood, S. C., 166.77. Grand View, Tenn., 58; Public Fund, 65. Jonesboro, Tenn., Public Fund, 40. Memphis, Tenn., 586.75. Nashville, Tenn., 1,080.97. Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 44.95. Albany, Ga., 119.50. Andersonville, Ga., 6.80. Demorest, Ga., 218.53; Public Fund, 125. Macon, Ga., 393.20; Public Fund, 60. Marshallville, Ga., 5. McIntosh, Ga., 75.21. Savannah, Ga., 122.70. Thomasville, Ga., 222.77. Cotton Valley, Ala., 7.55. Florence, Ala., 89.52. Joppa, Ala., 15.04. Public Fund, 170.89. Marion, Ala., 110.25. Mobile, Ala., 163.45. Talladega, Ala., 285.85. Clinton, Miss., 88.40. Meridian, Miss., 111.50. Moorhead, Miss., 57.35. Mound Bayou, Miss., 99.35. Tougaloo, Miss., 188.20. New Orleans, La., 678.25. Helena, Ark., 73.75. Austin, Tex., 121.25. Orange Park, Fla., 54.25. Santurce, Porto Rico, 87.

SUMMARY FOR APRIL, 1905.

Donations.....	\$14,267.48
Estates.....	8,849.64
	\$23,117.12
Tuition.....	7,507.66
Total.....	\$30,624.78

SUMMARY.

From Oct. 1st, 1904, to April 30th, 1905.

Donations.....	\$98,620.91
Estates.....	56,093.21
	\$154,714.12
Tuition.....	42,378.19
Total Receipts, seven months....	\$197,092.31
Expenditures, seven months.....	220,373.55
	\$23,281.24
Debt Balance on Current Year.....	\$23,281.24

FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

Subscriptions for April	\$23.43
Previously acknowledged.....	324.98
	\$348.41

RECEIPTS OF THE CALIFORNIA CHINESE MISSION, from Feb. 15th to Mar. 13th, 1905, Wm. Johnstone, Treas., \$523.80.

FROM LOCAL MISSIONS, \$133.25:

Berkeley, Chinese Monthlies 4. Fresno, Chinese and Japanese Monthlies, 7. Los Angeles, Chinese Monthlies, 5.95; First, Japanese Monthlies, 30; Bethlehem, Japanese Monthlies, 20. Marysville, Chinese Monthlies, 2. Oakland, Chinese Monthlies, 2.05; Japanese Monthlies, 12.25; First Cong. S. S., 10. Oroville, Chinese Monthlies, 3.50. Pasadena, Greek Monthlies, 1.75; Chinese, 1.50. Riverside, Japanese Monthlies, 2.75. Sacramento, Chinese Monthlies, 7.50. San Francisco, Central, Chinese Monthlies, 8.95; West, Chinese Monthlies, 9. Santa Barbara, Chinese Monthlies, 3.05. One Annual Member, 2

FROM CHURCHES, \$1.50;

Cottonwood Church, 1.50.

FROM INDIVIDUALS, \$260.00:

Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 250; Mrs. L. D. Bailey, 10.

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS, \$39.00.

Minot, Me., The Washburn Family, 20.50; Mrs. Emily Perkins, 2. Hartford, Conn., Asylum Hill C., 16.50.

FOR CHINESE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, \$90.05:

WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y UNION OF CALIFORNIA, \$41.51:

Oakland, S. S., 10. Cradle Roll, 10.65. Pacific Grove, Mayflower C., 20.90. San Francisco, Branch Asso. of Christian Chinese, 20. Los Angeles, Lem Young, 10; Miss'y Soc. of Vernon Ave. Cong. C., 10. Hartford, Conn., W. C. H. M. A., 8.50.

H. W. HUBBARD, Treasurer,

Congregational Rooms,
Fourth Ave. and Twenty-second St.,
New York, N. Y.